Amnsements and Aleetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—At 8: "Balle Lamar." John Mc-Cullough and Miss K. Rogers Randolph. BOWERT THEATER.-At 8: "The Whip Hand" and

LYCEUN THEATER. -"La Timbale D'Argent." Mile. NIBLO'S THEATER.—At 8: "The Bride of Abydos."

UNION SQUARE THEATER .- At 8: "Jane Eyre." Miss WALLACK'S THEATER.-At 8: "Wig and Gown" and "Tae Weavers." J. L. Toole.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights Concerts

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5th and 6th columns.

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Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. 82d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,385 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 233 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building. The Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

The Russian Government has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic. See de Urgel has surrendered to the Rico story. ___ Three Paris journals have been prosecuted for printing Bazaine's letter of explanation There was a destructive typhoon at Nagasaki, in Japan.

Serious rioting has been in progress in Lancaster, Ky., since Wednesday, between the whites and blacks; sev eral men have been killed and wounded. - The Black Hills Exploring Expedition was at Bear Butte, Dakota Territory, Aug. 15, and was to start on the home ward march on the following day. Gen. Coster reports favorably of the country he has examined. - Wat has been declared by the Osage Indians on the State of Kansas: Gov. Osborne has sent a request for arms to Washington. - The National Schützenfest at Baltimore closed on Saturday. - The racing season and-an-eighth race; Botany Bay the selling race, and

The testimony of the adopted daughter of Mr. Tilton corroborated the account which Mrs. Tilton gave of her home life. —— An indignation meeting was held in Jersey City in regard to the church scandal. —— Divisions in the local Democratic ranks were predicted. _____ Gold, 1001, 110, 1001. Thermometer, 64°, 70°, 65°.

If the Plymouth Scandal die out it will be no fault of Mr. Tilton's. Besides recovering damages from Mr. Beecher for crim. con., he is going to sue the newspapers for libel. There may be money in this thing yet.

The revival of the Apollo Hall Democracy under a new name was to have been expected so soon as there were any offices to contend for. It is not probable, however, that Tammany Hall will find serious opposition from this quarter for some years to come. A strong rival organization among the Democracy to Tammany Hall will be formed only when the latter becomes corrupted, as under Tweed's mismanagement.

It is almost too soon to form a decided opinion as to the effects of the law repealing the moiety system, but a Washington dispatch states that one good result is seen in the increased zeal and efficiency of the officers of the Treasury Department. There is cause to believe, however, that a movement will be made for the restoration of the old iniquitous system, and the friends of Customs Reform should keep a sharp lookout against combinations having that object in view.

Col. Jno. S. Mosby may or may not be a coward, as charged by the friends of the man whom he challenged to fight a duel; but, certainly, he is not lacking in disposition to kill his man. He proposes to fight Capt. Payne with pistols, each man firing as he advances, it being understood that this work is to go on until one of the would-be homicides is unable to hold his weapon. There is only one agreeable issue of this affair, and that is that both of the politicians involved in it have by planning a duel rendered themselves ineligible to office.

they were of old, but the changes are, upon the whole, rather for the better. Letters on the second page of THE TRIBUNE of to-day give interesting descriptions of the scenes and exercises at Ocean Grove, Shelter Island, and Sing Sing. These camp-grounds are within easy access of this city and are thronged dalous meaning on their face. The unsymnaties and the principal relief to the monotony Poe could not read the trash rapped out on the mys-

daily by our citizens. The meetings described are well conducted, and those in attendance upon them have abundant facilities for innocent and healthful pastimes as well as for the promotion of piety.

Five of the eight resolutions in the Alabama Republican platform refer to the question of the civil and political equality of the races. There is usually so little accord between party platforms and party performances that people attach little weight to the former; but the Alabama little Republicans say the same thing over so many times that even their opponents must credit their declaration that they do not intend to not taken the proper course to satisfy the raise a "race issue," and that when they ask for equal rights they have no thought of mixed schools or social equality. The Convention ignores the Currency question, which is a great deal better than some other Conventions have done.

Does anybody in Mr. Tilton's household tell the truth? We have now the testimony of the young lady so often alluded to in the case as "Bessie -..." the adopted daughter of the Tiltons. She flatly contradicts what Mr. Moulton says about the cause of her leaving Brooklyn, and informs the Committee that on two occasions Mr. Tilton attempted by violence to take improper liberties with her. But at the request of Mrs. Tilton she consented to sign a statement that Tilton had never done anything of the kind. Is she afflicted with the same weakness which Mrs. Tilton confessed in her letter to Moulton: "Rather than make "others suffer as I now do I must lie, for it "is a physical impossibility for me to tell the

While the story of lawlessness in Alabama, published in another column, is evidently written by an excited partisan, it has the internal evidence of an honest statement. The facts therein presented ought to be made the subject of some sort of investigation, and the people of Alabama owe it to their good name to explain how such outrages can be perpetrated in a State nominally enjoying a republican form of government and claiming to give its citizens the rights of free thought and free speech. It is common in the South to ascribe crimes to political motives; and it is not clear that Mr. Billings was murdered because of his Republicanism; but it was undoubtedly a dastardly assassination, and a State in which such crimes are allowed to go unpunished is not a desirable place of resi-

The expression of indignation at the meeting in Jersey City on Saturday may have been natural enough under the tragic circumstances which aroused the populace, but the resolutions demanding that Mr. Glendenning quit the city were an outrage upon law and order, to say nothing of their injustice to the accused. The whole proceeding smacks of the backwoods, where there is practically no law to meet such cases; it is a disgrace to all concerned that it should have occurred in lawenforcing New-Jersey. One or two men feebly protested against the manifest injustice of the resolutions, but not one in all the crowded hall seems to have had courage to denounce the action in the terms it deserved. If Mr. Glendenning is guilty, the law has no punishment adequate to his offense; but thus far the crime is only charged, not proved. As illustrating the gross injustice of the action of these indignant citizens, it may be noted that one of the strongest citations of proof against Mr. Glendenning which the resolutions contained, is shown this morning to be no proof

Following in the wake of South Carolina, Kentucky is the scene of bloody strife growing out of political differences. The origin of this outbreak is not very clearly indicated by this outbreak is not very clearly indicated by the confused dispatches from Louisville. It be offended with impunity, and so a curious would seem, however, that the antagonism of hodge podge of words, susceptible of a double Carlists. The Government at Madrid denies the Porto | the confused dispatches from Louisville. It two candidates for office in Garrard County survived the recent election; and that their relatives then took up the feud, after which it was espoused by their respective friends to the extent of street fighting, incendiarism, and them. What are still called parties are to our even murder. United States troops being called on to preserve the peace, were fired upon by mistake and returned the fire with fatal effect. Gov. Leslie, mindful perhaps of the taunts as to his slowness in the suppression of the Ku-Klux disorders, has promptly dispatched 250 of the State militia to the seat of war, and it is reasonable to expect that with the assistance of county officers and U. S. troops they will be able to quell the riot. Kentucky will fall short of duty and miss a fine opportunity of setting a good example to the other Southern States if the circumstances of this riot are not fully investigated and the ringleaders punished to the full extent of the law.

A HARD LESSON.

If Mr. Beecher is innocent, he must look back with bitter regret and humiliation upon his course during these last years of trial He has wasted strength, happiness, mental energy, money, and domestic peace in the vain effort to "suppress an earthquake." He has bargained with accusers for their silence, schemed with over-zealous friends to prevent any defense which might give notoriety to the charges, resorted to innumerable arts and devices to placate the adversary and buy the boon of a little longer silence. And all this while he has known that the scandal was not still. It was a sort of open secret, whispered at tea-tables, discussed in quiet corners, even showing itself now and then in the columns of the newspapers. There was a tacit understanding at Plymouth Church that the hideous thing should be ignored; but it perpetually came around to harass the preacher; women used it to control his action on public questions; men used it (if he tells the truth) to get money from him; there were scores of miserable letters, compacts, covenants, trusts, memoranda, and we know not what puzzling mess of documents, bargains, and confidences, for which common-place worldly people can find no reasonable excuse. Yet it ought to have been plain from the first that sooner or later all these efforts to keep back the explosion must come to paught, and the ruin must be all the greater from the long attempts at suppression.

If Mr. Beecher had been well advised in December, 1870, he would have faced Mr. Tilton's accusation at once. His solemn denial then would have been almost universally accepted, and if he had called for an investigation his friends would not have had to Camp-meetings are not in all respects what encounter the unfortunate letters and suspicious devices for secrecy in which now lies the strength of the case against him. It is true these letters, plots, and concealments can be reconciled with Mr. Beecher's innocence; but the public is always averse to seeking possible interpretations of things which carry a scan-

thetic multitude complains that there are too many explanations, too many lawyers, above all, too many delays; and while it would doubtless have returned a prompt verdict of acquittal had Mr. Beecher's defense been made when the story first became current in Brooklyn, it is likely now to send him out of mountains and hostile Indians barred the court with only the Scotch finding of not proven.

The Committee of Plymouth Church has made the same mistake as the pastor. Upon the evidence laid before it, so far as the public has been permitted to know what that evidence is, we do not see how it can help pronouncing Mr. Beecher innocent; but it has world with the thoroughness of its search or the impartiality of its judgment. The inquiry has been allowed to drag through a whole month. During that period, while the sessions have been nominally secret, the Committee has exercised the privilege of giving out from time to time certain portions of the testimony, and as it has resolutely suppressed other portions it has exposed itself-perhaps innocently enough-to the suspicion of telling only half the truth. That it has been honorably anxious to find its pastor innocent everybody knows, and we are quite sure for our own part that in pronouncing the judgment next Friday it will express only its sincere conviction. Nevertheless there is an uneasy feeling that this investigation has not done all that was possible to get to the bottom of the matter, and it certainly has not put an end to the great Plymouth Scandal.

The boldest way of dealing with these cases is always the best way. Mr. Beecher should not have hesitated an instant when he knew that stories were current against his moral character. The Church should not have delayed when the duty of an investigation became plain, and it should have pushed the inquiry with such speed, such courage, and such icy impartiality that no doubt could possibly remain of its determination to make the truth public. Then Plymouth Church at least would have been saved, whatever might have been the fate of its pastor.

THE POLITICAL FIELD. Above a score of State Conventions have

been held thus far this year, and at least twenty sets of resolutions adopted by them. It might be supposed that these declarations would afford ample information in regard to the principles of the several political organizations, or at least clearly indicate the drift of public opinion. They do conclusively show that the existing party lines are no longer significant of different views on great National questions. National questions we still have, but the parties do not conform to them. Take, for instance, the currency question. In the New-England States we have clear and positive declarations from both Republicans and Democrats in favor of a return to specie payments. In Pennsylvania and the Western States we have from both sides, either an unmistakable demand for fresh issues of paper money, or some double-faced, oracular utterance, just sufficient to show that dishonesty and cowardice cannot be hammered out of that insidious and crafty creature, the moleeyed politician, forever working in the dark. So far not even in a single State has the issue been clearly made between the two parties on the question of inflation. A large number of the Conventions resort to the device of foisting in some formula of ambiguous meaning. It is well known that the politician will make a great stretch of his principles, provided only a few votes can be gained or saved by doing so. He is usually opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors where temperance votes can be had. There are obstinate and earnest men, both inflationists and antiinflationists, scattered about in the ranks in both parties. Neither sort, it is supposed, can fusing to vote for Judge at all ? interpretation, is thrown together and becomes a subject of ridicule or contempt for all men of ordinary good sense. Such short-sighted devices inevitably destroy those who resort to thinking already nothing but dead and decaying organisms, whose speedy decomposition is required to lend strength to other forms of matter, destined soon to succeed them. The first step toward a better state of poli-

ties will be an earnest and hearty fight in some great State over a question of real consequence. We can as yet point out no such battle-ground, but we have hopes that Ohio or Illinois will offer us this year something more than the usual petty contests of petty men for offices which they have succeeded in reducing to their own littleness. There must be in the South and West, sooner or later, a purpose animating some political body of such a character that the honesty and intelligence of the people can be enlisted in its support. As things are in many States and Congressional Districts the upright citizen has at best but a doubtful choice between doubtful men. In such States as Indiana, if the intelligent voter can see the faintest reason for preferring one rival candidate to another, let him thank his stars and exercise his choice according to the light he has. Allegiance to such parties as we have now-a-days is neither a public nor a private virtue. To be marshaled in support of the regular ticket, and led like a flock of sheep to the polls, where nothing is at stake but the low ambition or greed of demagogues, is noxious to the State and degrading to the citizen. "Eternal vigi-"lance is the price of liberty," was a saying in this Republic in its early days. Vigilant must the people be to free themselves from the network in which the spoils-hunting politicians have so deeply entangled them. Private character more than outweighs the "principles' embraced in a dozen platforms of the kind now turned out. The principles must be looked for in the candidate and not in the platform on which he stands. The running of independent candidates should be encouraged, for there is likely to be a need of them in many

THE REGION OF THE BLACK HILLS. When gruff old Dr. Samuel Johnson poured out the wealth of his imagination and the longest of Latin derivatives into the History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, he little thought that the Valley of Happiness, bemmed in by frowning mountains and isolated from the outer world, which he pictured in Africa. would one day be found in the Western Hemisphere. If the testimony of tourists were taken as o what part of the globe was most prosaic and where they would least expect to be called upon for an outburst of sentiment, they would be likely to recur to their experiences in our newly settled West, where civilization has been introduced by the cow-catcher of the locomotive, the Aladdin's palaces that spring up in a night are represented by pine shan-

revolver. Yet even there, amid the uncouth life of the frontier, the whispers over camp-fires had told for years of a secluded region where white men had never penetrated, where gold and game and pasture were abundant, where way. Wiseacres derided these legends. The few stories concerning specimens of gold which Indians had exhibited as from this region, were of doubtful authenticity. Expeditions to explore the Black Hills had always been discouraged by our Government, and those that were attempted met determined hostility from the savages, and material obstacles that utterly baffled their curiosity.

The facts that have been revealed by the Black Hills Expedition, which were first given to the world in the correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, and are now fully confirmed by Gen. Custer's report, transcend these legends. The prose of reality, even in official utterances, surpasses the stories that were ascribed to fancy. The details of the discovery read like a chapter of romance. The explorers, skirting the hitherto impenetrable boundary, find access by following a water-course, but are stopped by the narrowness of the cañon. Suddenly a gap is discovered in the rocky wall, and the adventurers press within the charmed circle, where thousands of verdant acres are spread before eyes weary of the desolation of the outside plains. Rich pasturage, pure cold water, "stone, wood, fuel, "and lumber, sufficient for all time to come," though involving some repetition as thus enumerated, certainly present an attractive picture. Here is land fit for cultivating all cereals except perhaps cora, and a climate that guarantees the success of the husbandman.

But far more attractive than even this catalegue of surface products are the indications of the soil. Iron, plumbago, and gypsum are there in abundance. Gold-so the official report tells us-is found in the very roots of the grass, and thence downward, in profitable quantity, even to a depth of eight feet. Men who have had no experience in mining find gold without expending time or labor. We hear now nothing about Indian treaties, and the sacredness of the reservation. All through the border towns the excitement of the news is spreading. It is "gold and gold and gold without end, And visions of gold in futuro.' Prompt measures will be necessary on the part of Government in reference to the incoming throng of gold-seekers, to prevent or legalize their incursion, and if necessary, to protect them against hostile savages. The fact that the latest advices discredit the rumor of an attack upon Custer's force, will serve to fan the gold fever, and we may expect anew such scenes as were witnessed in the settlement of Liberal Republicans, 3 Independent Democrats, and 1 California.

CRITICISING NOMINATIONS. A correspondent in Philadelphia, who has read too carelessly our remarks on the nomination of Judge Paxson, is at the trouble of advising us that under the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides that when two Supreme Judges are to be chosen each voter shall cast his ballot for one only, the Republican and Democratic nominees must both be elected, and "there is therefore no opportunity for any party by its vote to criticise the action of the nominating convention." We are aware of this constitutional provision, and explained it in our remarks upon the convention last week; but we do not see how it interferes with the voter's right of free criticism. If honest Republicans are dissatisfied with the candidate chosen for them by the convention, what is to prevent their setting up another candidate of their own-Judge Butler, or some other good man ? What is to prevent their splitting the ticket, and voting for the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge? What is to prevent their re-

result could be accomplished by a sufficiently formidable bolt-but whether honest citizens can be dragooned by a cancus into voting for a candidate whom they believe to be unworthy. We say to such citizens when they complain that the party managers have foisted the creature of a Ring into the regular ticket, Don't vote for him. Never mind whether you can beat him or not, but don't vote for him. Put your ballots upon a hopeless candidate or even throw them away, rather than give them to a man whom you distrust. The tables of majorities will teach a lesson which conven-

tions will take to heart sooner or later. Are we to have a new political sin ? The Republican leaders in this State, it seems, have been considering the propriety of nominating A. B. Cornell d Senator Fenton for Lieutenantfor Governor an Governor-probably without Mr. Fenton's permission-with the understanding that the former shall go to the Senate and the latter shall step into his shoes. It is just what was done in Illinois with Gov. Oglesby, and in Mississippi with Gov. Alcorn, and what was proposed to be done in other States without any thought, apparently, that it was not a legitimate maneuver of partisan warfare. It may seem hypercritical to object to a proceeding which perhaps deceives very few, but there is certainly nothing gained to the cause of frankness and square dealing by this method of running a man for an office which he does not intend to hold, and putting him through a campaign of postures and professions which cannot be sincere. There are shifts and stratagems and Crédit Mobiliers enough already in our politics; things are too seldom what they seem to be; and it is to be hoped that the people will some day signify their disapprobation of such schemes in a way to cause our statesmen to abandon at least this attempt to introduce into politics the devices of Coney Island beach.

The new cross-town railroad, which is breaking in upon the upper end of Union-square, tearing up the new pavement in Eighteenth-st., and generally disconcerting the quiet citizens of that region, is another illustration of the utter neglect of New-Yorkers to lock their stables until after the horses have been stolen. There is great disgust now among property-owners at the rapid movements of the railroad company. They forget that the bill was passed without any serious opposition years The new enterprise is not likely to be a very brilliant one, but, on the other hand, it is probably safe; most of the cross-tewn railroads are said to pay fairly. In no other city in the world do they waste so much money in public improvements as in New York. A few months ago very great care was taken in putting down in certain parts of Eighteenth-st. which had long been in a wretched state, a new and apparently good pavement. The tar vats and rollers of the pavement makers had hardly been moved away before the street railroad men came down with their picks and promptly tore up what the other workmen had been putting down. The same thing has happened in half a dozen other cases, or an equally costly scale, within the year.

"One of earth's greatest poets, recently arrived in spirit land," has furnished a circle in Boston with a long string of uncommonly bad verses. It is astonishing that those who sang sweetly in the flesh should sing so stupidly in the spirit-but they do. We have always been pitifully glad that poor Edgar

of existence is provided by whisky and the tic mahogany m his name. We trust that "One of GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS earth's greatest poets," whoever he may have been, will be equally unconscious of the limping bosh fathered upon him-bosh like this: "Those owning rich sofas, And golden topped cane, Don't act as tho looking For Jesus again! While dressed in gay colors, Like blossoms in June, Some drink from gold gobiet, Some have pewter spoon." Of the literal truth of these statements, there can be no doubt; but that it is set forth in the highest style of the art poetical, we must be permitted to doubt.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Baucroft Davis, the new American Minister to Germany, has arrived at Berlin.

Señor Castelar recently spent four days in Geneva, and left that place for the baths of Taraspin

The Prince de Joinville and other members of the Orleans family have made Tréport their seaside place of residence this year. Postmaster-General Jewell will go to Wash-

ngton from Hartford to-night, and will enter upon the lattles of his office on S-pt. I. The King of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen from his visit to Iceland. He was accom-

panied from England by his daughter, the Princess of The President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, Harris Lewis, will deliver an address

the Central New-York fair to be held at Utica on President MacMahon met with a strong Republican demonstration at Morlaix, France, where he errived yesterday. During his reception there were unultuous shouts of "Vive in République."

The "flitch of bacon" which is annually given at Dunmow, England, to a married couple who can swear that they have had no quarrel for a year and a day, was recently awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg. The lucky individual is a cierk in the office of a wine company in London.

Mrs. Margaret Dickey, who recently died at Londonderry, N. H., in her ninety-fourth year, was the oldest resident of that place. She was one of the 80 grand-children of John Woodburn, one of the origina Scotch-Irish settlers from Londonderry, Ireland. Her Scotch-Trish settlers from Londonderry, Ireland. Her whole life had been speat in her native town, and her death occurred in the same house to which she was taken as a bride in the Spring of 1805. She had ontlived all her children except two, with one of whom she had resided since her husband's death. One of Mrs. Dickey's silvers was the mother of the late Horace Greatey. Two slaters and one brother of her late husband, Mrs. Martha Boyd, Mrs. Mary Ela, and Capt. Joseph Dickey, respectively 91, 92, and 90 years of age, were present at her funeral, all of them in vigorous health for their advanced years.

POLITICAL NOTES.

George B. Jocelyn, President of Albion College, has written a letter deciming the Prohibition nom ination for Governor of Michigan, and the State Central Committee has substituted the name of Charles K. Carster, a farmer and a Democrat.

The Salem Gazette says it is the general impression in the VIth Congressional District in Massachuetts that Gen. Butier will be a candidate for reclection A good fight, it says, could be made against him if his opponents could unite upon a Republican candidate.

The latest returns from the North Carolina election show that the State Senate will be composed of 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans, a Democratic gain of 6 members. The House will probably contain 80 Demo

The Pittsburgh Gazette thinks the action of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention in recommending Gov. Hartranft for the Presidency means noth ing more than "to merely submit his name to the consideration of the people." The Gazette believes that Gov. Hartrantt "by himself, and on his own record, is strong and popular," although his surroundings are open to

Ex-Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain of South Carolina has published an elaborate answer to the charges made against him by certain newspapers of that State. He gives an "absolute and solemn denial" to "every specific and every general charge involving moral delinquency or conscious wrong" in his official action. The Charleston News and Courier declares that his "professions of innocence are wholly irrecon-cilculate with his own admissions of facts and his own spoken words.

"Senator Robinson," says The Albany Express, "is not a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governor ship." It adds: "Neither is Mr. Cornell. The principa ship." It adds: "Notther is Mr. Cornell. The principal candidates are Major-Gen. Bobinson, Major-Gen. Husted, and Major-Gen. Batcheller. Among them all Gen. Robinson is by far the best and fittest man. Major-Gen. Daniel P. Wood would like to be a candidate—but seeing on the wall the haudwriting of defeat, he has gracefully withdrawn his name. May it be long before he again consents to its use in a political way!"

John Hancock, who has been nominated by the Democrats of the IVth Congressional District of Texas, is one of the most unblushing of the Salary Grabbers. He took advantage of every opportunity and cast eight votes in favor of the Grab. He drew the money, and soon after the adjournment of the XLIId

The Pittsburgh Post makes this announcenent concerning Pennsylvania representation in the United States Senate: "Rumors come from Harrisburg to the effect that Senator Cameron is desirous of resign ing his seat in the Senate, and that an alliance has been formed by which his son Don will succeed him. Then Major Errett is to take the place of Senator Scott, the first plot in the movement being to capture the next Legislature. This information comes entirely through Republican sources—the exposure being made by a friend of Judge Butler, the defeated candidate for Su-preme Judge."

Senator Schurz and his friends, says The St. Louis Democrat, have unhesitatingly committed them-selves to an honest effort to restore peace and good government to this State, without any conditions or considerations whatever. "Whether he will ever be a candidate or not." it adds, "we do not know, nor does he, Senator Schurz and his friends, if we understand them, propose to do their best to redeem this State from misgovernment, and to leave the question who shall be Senator to be answered in its proper time, after the State election." The Democrat thinks that every parriotic Republican must welcome this proposition with fair appreciation.

The Springfield Union says: "Either we must conclude that the Legislature totally and outrageously misrepresented public sentiment, or else that the preponderance of that sentiment is to-day against prohibition." Under these circumstances The Union thinks the Republicans of Massachusetts would invite defeat by minating Gov. Talbot next October. It argues that his nomination would alienate the anti-prohibitory Republicans, a more deplorable event than a boit by prohibitionists. The latter would form a third party while the former would vote the Democratic ticket. But while the nomination of Mr. Talbot would of necessity alienate anti-prohibitionists, adds The Union, the nomination of another person need give the prohibitionists no just ground for bolting. Dr. Dio Lewis having been charged with

grossly and maliciously misrepresenting the success of the Prohibitory law in Maine, has written a letter in which he says, referring to his address at Bangor: "A highly respectable gentleman of that city, who on behalf of the temperance party had carefully collected the facts, assured me that 160 persons had taken out the Government license and were selling under it; and that at least 140 others were selling without license; that there were at least three hundred per sons retailing intoxicating drinks in Bangor. I mentioned these facts in a large public meeting there, gave the name of my informant, and was told by other gentlemen that the number was not exaggerated. Two or three gentlemen assured me that if all the cellarholes could be counted the number would be much larger. In several meetings in Maine after leaving Bangor I brought forward these facts, without ever Bangor I brought forward these facts, without ever hearing it suggested that there was any misrepresentation. The recent efforts of the Young Men's Crusade Club of Bangor to induce the Mayor to enforce prohibition discovers a much worse state of things than I had charged. The failure of prohibition there is more complete than I had supposed." The Anti-Monopolists of Ford County, Ill.,

have done a creditable thing in disciplining a local offian election. Last year, so the report goes, J. D. Kil-grove offered to perform the duties of County Treasurer for \$700 a year. He was credited with meaning what he promised, and the Anti-Monopoly party elected him to the office. But he soon same to the conclusion that his salary of \$700 was inadequate, and therefore credited himself with the legal fees and commissions. There was an indignant protest against this, but Mr. Kilgrove was not frightened. He persisted in demanding, in addition to his salary and allowances as Treasurer, the sum of \$2,000 as az officio Collector. This claim, although there was no such office as Collector, he would not surrender, and on the 25th of July, his bondsmen, 17 in number, formally gave notice of their withdrawa bond, but the Board of Supervisors rejected it as insufficient. They then declared the office of County Treasurer vacant, and the call for a special election to fill the vacancy has been issued by the County Clerk. In Tasewell County there is a similar case. The Treasurer is a Republican, however, and no attempt has been made to discipling him.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY HALL. NEW DEMOCRATIC LOCAL ORGANIZATION FORMS ING-AN ACTIVE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN ANTICE-

PATED.

There is a movement on foot to organize an position party to Tammany Hall within the ranks of the Democratic party. So far as can be ascertained, the opposition will be purely local. It is not believed that ere will be an attempt to secure recognition by the State Convention by sending delegates in opposition to those of Tammany Hall. Tae contest will be for local offices. The Apollo Hail organization was so demoral ized by the defeat of the combination Republican and Apollo Hail ticket nominated last Fail, that no attempt has been made to revive it. No meeting has been held since, and it is understood that no attempt will be made to revive the party under that name. The leaders of the proposed opposition faction are Congressman Thomas J. Creamer, Nelson J. Waterbury, John Hardy, ex-Sheriff M. T. Brennan, ex-County Clerk Charles E. Loew, and others who opposed the regular ticket at the election for officers of the Tammany Society held last Spring. The friends of Mr. Loew say that he is not yet committed to the movement, although he has been invited to take part in it. Other names are mentioned, among them those of Francis M. Bixby (now absent in Europe), his brother, Police Justice Butler H. Bixby, Police Justice Henry Murray, Benjamin Wood, Alderman Monheimer, and others. Ex-Senator O'Brien stated a few days ago that no had been asked to join it the movement, but that he preferred to wait awhile before identifying himself with any organization. Several of the Liberal leaders have also been sounded as to the practicability of making combinations this Fall against the Tammany ticket. It is confidently asserted that within a short time there will be a compact working organization that will be no mean opponent of Tam

The leaders of Tammany Hall claim that it cannot injure their organization ; that it is the work of active, scheming, and disappointed politicians, who have few followers. They say that in a city like this, where the Democratic majority is so great, there always will be a considerable number of Democrats who think that their claims for political preferment have been overlooked, and who, finding that they cannot succeed within the regular C. ganization, will endeavor, by combining the discontented elements, to compel some sort of recognition from the regular organization, or failing in this, to defeat it in certain districts. Tammany Hall, they claim, was never stronger or in better working order than at present, and has no fear of defeat, either by combinations of discontented Democrats or by the Re-

All the indications point to a lively political campaign this Fall. The Republicans will place their strongest men in nomination, and if there is an opposition Democratic faction with a ticket of its own the leaders say they can see no reason why the tactics of two years ago, when Mayor Havemeyer and a considerable number of Republican Aldermen were elected, may not be repeated with success. It is true that Mayor Havemeyer received the support of a large body of Reformers, but they can see no reason why an unobjectionable man like President Vance of the Board of Aldermen should not receive the same class of votes. As soon as the State Conventions have been held local politics will receive due consideration, and the available candidates will be named and their strength and merits discussed.

THE STATE CANVASS.

THE LIBERALS IN THIS CITY OPPOSED TO A COALITION WITH THE DEMOCRATS. The invitation extended by the Democratic

State Central Committee in its call for a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 15, to the Liberals and others opposed to the Administration Republicans, to unite in sending delegates to the Convention, has been the subject of much discussion by the Liberals in this city. So far as can be ascertained, the prominent members of the Liberal organization here are opposed to sending delegates in response to this invitation. They say that such action would be a virtual surrender of the Liberal organization, although it should be accorded representation on the ticket nominated by the Convention. The charge would be made by the Administration Bepublicans that the Liberals had been swallowed up by the Democrats, and the Liberal organization would fall to pieces. They advise that under all circumstances the organization shall remain distinct, Several courses are open to the Liberals, either one of which would be preferable to the one proposed by the Democrats. Tacy can meet in convention at Albany on Sept. 9, under the call issued by the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, and put forth a platform, reaffirming the principles for which they contended in 1872 and since, adjourn, and re-assemble after the other Conventions have been held, and select from the candidates placed in nomination by both parties those who may be deemed the best fitted for the positions. Again, the power to select such a ticket might be delegated to the Liberal State Central Committee, which will be chosen by the Convention, and in which all sections of the State will be represented. Again, the Convention might content itself with putting forth its platform or declaration of principles, and leaving to the Liberal voters their choice of the Republican or Democratic tickets. In this way itself with putting forth its plaiform or dectaration of principles, and leaving to the Liberal voters their choice of the Republican or Democratic tickets. In this way they could in many instances secure the defeat of objectionable candidates, both State and local. Some are in favor of nominating Gov. Dix on the ground that his record for the past two years has been such as to commend him to all good men, irrespectively of,party. What will be the action of the Liberal Convention no one can presume to predict with any certainty. It is known that there are some Liberals, especially from the interior of the State, who are in favor of a coallition with the Democrats. This course will be bitterly opposed by others, who say that if the Liberal Convention is captured by those who are in favor of an alliance with the Democrats, they will take this as sufficient reason for treating them as having abandoned the Liberal organization, and will then consider themselves as sole representatives of the Liberal organization. Such an extreme measure, however, is not anticipated. It is probable that before the Convention meets a programme will be determined upon.

THE PLATFORM OF THE ALABAMA REPUB-LICANS.

THE RACE ISSUE REJECTED-MIXED SCHOOLS AND MIXED ACCOMODATIONS NOT DESIRED - STATE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED. MONTGOMERY, Aug. 23 .- After a three days

session the Republican State Convention adjourned yesterday, after adopting the following resolutions:

session the Republican State Convention adjourned yesterday, after adopting the following resolutions:

First: The Republican party of Alabama, in State Convention assembled, again declares its unshaked confidence in, and its unalterable devotion to, the great principles of human liberty which called it into existence, viz.: the civil and political equality of all men without distinction of race or color.

Second: In the practical application of these principles, we have neither claimed nor desired the social equality of different races, or of individuals of the same race; neither do we claim or desire it now, and all assertions to the contrary are without the sightest foundation. In point of fact, we reject the issue of race against race, which is tendered us by the Democratic party, as fraught with incalculable evils to our whole people, which sows the seeds of ruin to all our national, social, and political interests, and which, if persisted in by that party, will plunge us again into a war with the Government of the United States.

Third: We have not made a race issue in the past, neither do we make or tender such an issue. What we demand for one man we demand for all, without distinction of race or color, and we point with pride and confidence to every line of our political record in proof of this declaration, and we denounce the assertions that we have made it necessary for a whole people to unite and act together in self-defense and for the preservation of white civilization as untrue and an emanation of that selfish spirit which, in the past, demanded everything for one race, and was unwilling to concede anything for one race, and was unwilling to concede anything for one race, and was unwilling to concede anything to the other.

Fourth: That the race issue tendered by the Democracy of Alabama is but the out-cropping and is the natural sequence of the ambitions spirit which led a peaceful people into a war with their Government in 1881, which, during that war, rode rough-shod over the people of the Sout

wrong.

Fight: That we neither desire nor seek the invasion of the rights of the white people by the colored—we wrong.

Fifth: That we neither desire nor seek the invasion of the rights of the white people by the colored—we only ask equal advantages in matters of public and common right. This we consider to be all that is embraced in what is known as the Civil Rights bill, and in order that we may be understood, and no faise charges made against us, we hereby declare that the Republican party does not desire or seek mixed schools or mixed accommodations for the colored people, but they ask that in all of these advantages shall be equal. We want no appecial equality enforced by law. We recognize the fact that every home is sacred from intrusion, and that, in a free country, every one can dictate for himself. The line of social exclusion that society gave us, by laws more inexorable than statute or common law, opens or closes its door to whomsoever it will, and no civil law can or should invade it.

Sixth: We hold that governments are instituted among men for the protection of life and liberty and property, and we demand a rigorous execution of the laws of this State and of the United States for that purpose, and we call on the Governor of this State to take all legal means at his command for the purpose of discovering and bringing to trial all persons offending against the laws. Murder by lying in ambush, whether by one or many, must be put an end to, and the peace and security of the humblest home must be respected and protected.

Seventh: The good faith and the credit of the State.

and protected.

Seventh: The good faith and the credit of the State
were well susjained, and the price of its bonds when the